

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN  
GREEN BAY DIVISION

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SCOTT DIAMOND,  
on behalf of himself and  
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 22-cv-612

v.

BELMARK INC.

Defendant

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**AMENDED COMPLAINT**

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**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. This is a collective and class action brought pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, (“FLSA”), and Wisconsin’s Wage Payment and Collection Laws, Wis. Stat. § 109.01 *et seq.*, Wis. Stat. § 104.01 *et seq.*, Wis. Stat. § 103.001 *et seq.*, Wis. Admin. Code § DWD 274.01 *et seq.*, and Wis. Admin. Code § DWD 272.001 *et seq.* (“WWPCL”) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, by Plaintiff, Scott Diamond, on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated current and former hourly-paid, non-exempt employees of Defendant, Belmark Inc., for purposes of obtaining relief under the FLSA and WWPCL for unpaid overtime compensation, unpaid straight time (regular) and/or agreed upon wages, liquidated damages, costs, attorneys’ fees, declaratory and/or injunctive relief, and/or any such other relief the Court may deem appropriate.

2. Defendant operated (and continues to operate) an unlawful compensation system that deprived and failed to compensate Plaintiff and all other current and former hourly-paid, non-

exempt employees for all hours worked and work performed each workweek, including at an overtime rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty (40) hours in a workweek, by: (1) failing to compensate said employees for daily rest periods of short duration, in accordance with the FLSA; and (2) failing to compensate said employees for daily rest periods of short duration, in violation of the WWPCCL, which resulted in violations of the FLSA – effectively shaving otherwise compensable work time from said employees each workday and each workweek, to the detriment of said employees and to the benefit of Defendant.

3. Defendant's failure to compensate its hourly paid, non-exempt employees for compensable work performed each workweek, including but not limited to at an overtime rate of pay, was intentional, willful, and violated federal law as set forth in the FLSA and state law as set forth in the WWPCCL.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

4. This Court has original federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this case is brought under the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201, *et seq.*

5. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, over the state law claims, Wisconsin's Wage Payment and Collection Laws, Wis. Stat. § 109.01 *et seq.*, Wis. Stat. § 104.01 *et seq.*, Wis. Stat. § 103.001 *et seq.*, Wis. Admin. Code § DWD 274.01 *et seq.*, and Wis. Admin. Code § DWD 272.001 *et seq.*, because they are so related in this action within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

6. Venue in this district is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c), because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District, and Defendant has substantial and systematic contacts in this District.

## **PARTIES**

7. Plaintiff, Scott Diamond, is an adult male resident of the State of Wisconsin residing at 214 Franklin Street, Little Chute, Wisconsin 54140.

8. Plaintiff's Notice of Consent to Join this collective action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) was contemporaneously filed with the Complaint, (ECF No. 1).

9. Defendant, Belmark Inc., is an entity doing business in the State of Wisconsin with a principal office address of 600 Heritage Road, De Pere, Wisconsin 54115.

10. Defendant is a commercial printer.

11. For purposes of the FLSA, Defendant was an "employer" of an "employee," Plaintiff, as those terms are used in 29 U.S.C. §§ 203(d) and (e).

12. For purposes of the WWPC, Defendant was an "employer" of Plaintiff, and Plaintiff was "employed" by Defendant, as those terms, or variations thereof, are used in Wis. Stat. §§ 109.01 *et seq.*, 103.01 *et seq.*, 104.01 *et seq.*, and Wis. Admin. Code § DWD 272.01.

13. During the relevant time periods as stated herein, Defendant was engaged in "commerce" and/or its employees were engaged in "commerce," as that term is defined under the FLSA.

14. During the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff worked as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee in the position of Press Operator at Defendant's direction, on Defendant's behalf, for Defendant's benefit, and/or with Defendant's knowledge alongside all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees at Defendant's De Pere, Wisconsin location.

15. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all other similarly-situated current and former hourly-paid, non-exempt employees who work at, worked at, and/or were

employed by Defendant within the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1). Plaintiff performed similar job duties as other current and former hourly-paid, non-exempt employees in similarly-titled positions who work at, worked at, and/or were employed by Defendant at locations owned, operated, and managed by Defendant, and Plaintiff and all other current and former hourly-paid, non-exempt employees were subject to Defendant's same unlawful compensation policies and practices as enumerated herein.

16. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant employed more than two (2) employees.

17. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant's annual dollar volume of sales or business exceeded \$500,000.

18. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant hired, terminated, promoted, demoted, and/or suspended Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees.

19. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant supervised Plaintiff's and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees' day-to-day activities.

20. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant reviewed Plaintiff's work performance and the work performance of all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees.

21. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant established Plaintiff's and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees' work schedules and provided Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees with work assignments and hours of work.

22. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees similarly utilized Defendant's employment policies, practices, and/or procedures in the performance of their job duties.

23. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant oversaw, managed, and adjudicated Plaintiff's and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees' employment-related questions, benefits-related questions, and workplace issues.

24. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant established the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees' employment.

### **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

25. In approximately April 2008, Defendant hired Plaintiff as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee in the position of Press Operator working at Defendant's De Pere, Wisconsin location.

26. During the entirety of Plaintiff's employment with Defendant, Defendant compensated Plaintiff on an hourly basis and/or with an hourly rate of pay.

27. During the entirety of Plaintiff's employment with Defendant, Plaintiff was a non-exempt employee for purposes of the FLSA and WWPCL.

28. On or about May 13, 2022, Plaintiff's employment with Defendant ended.

29. On a daily basis during Plaintiff's employment with Defendant, Plaintiff worked alongside other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees at Defendant's direction, on Defendant's behalf, for Defendant's benefit, and/or with Defendant's knowledge at Defendant's De Pere, Wisconsin location.

30. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees were employed by Defendant in hourly-paid, non-exempt job positions and performed compensable work on Defendant's behalf, with Defendant's knowledge, for Defendant's benefit, and/or at Defendant's direction at locations that were owned, operated, and managed by Defendant.

31. During the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees regularly worked in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek.

32. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant knew or had knowledge that Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees worked in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek.

33. During the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant compensated Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees on a bi-weekly basis via check.

34. During the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant's workweek for FLSA and WWPCL purposes was Monday through Sunday.

35. During the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees were non-union employees of Defendant.

36. During the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees were subject to Defendant's same pay and timekeeping policies and practices.

37. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant tracked and/or recorded Plaintiff's and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees' hours worked each workweek.

38. During the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant maintained an electronic time-clock system (hereinafter simply "Defendant's electronic timekeeping system") that Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees used on a daily basis for timekeeping and/or recordkeeping purposes.

39. During the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees used Defendant's electronic timekeeping system on a daily basis for timekeeping and/or recordkeeping purposes.

40. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant maintained employment records and other documentation regarding Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees.

41. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant maintained a centralized system for tracking and/or recording hours worked by Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees.

42. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant maintained a centralized system for compensating Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees for all remuneration earned.

43. During the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees used Defendant's electronic timekeeping system to "clock in" and to "clock out" of work each day at the beginning and end of their shifts, respectively.

44. During the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees performed compensable work immediately after “clocking in” via Defendant’s electronic timekeeping system at the beginning of their shifts each workday.

45. During the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees performed compensable work immediately prior to “clocking out” via Defendant’s electronic timekeeping system at the end of their shifts each workday.

46. During the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff’s and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees’ “clock in” and “clock out” times each workday via Defendant’s electronic timekeeping system were kept, stored, and/or retained by Defendant.

47. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff’s and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees’ “clock in” and “clock out” times each workday via Defendant’s electronic timekeeping system recorded, reflected, and represented actual hours worked and work performed each workday and each workweek by Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees.

48. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff and all current and former hourly-paid, non-exempt employees were subject to Defendant’s same unlawful policy, practice, custom, and/or scheme of failing to compensate said employees for daily rest breaks and/or daily rest periods of short duration, in violation of the FLSA and WWPCL.



49. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees used Defendant's electronic timekeeping system to "clock out" for (and to "clock back in" from) rest breaks and rest periods of short duration each workday.

50. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant required Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees to "clock out" for (and to "clock back in" from) rest breaks and rest periods of short duration each workday via its electronic timekeeping system.

51. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees "clocked out" at the beginning of their rest breaks and rest periods of short duration each workday – and then "clocked back in" at the conclusion of their rest breaks and rest periods of short duration in the same manner – via Defendant's electronic timekeeping system.

52. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees performed compensable work immediately prior to "clocking out" via Defendant's electronic timekeeping system for rest breaks and rest periods of short duration each workday.

53. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees performed compensable work immediately after "clocking back in" via Defendant's electronic timekeeping system from rest breaks and rest periods of short duration each workday.

54. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Plaintiff's and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees' daily rest breaks and rest

periods of short duration each workday typically and customarily lasted approximately ten (10) to twenty (20) minutes in duration.

55. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant's pay practice uniformly applicable to Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees was to not compensate said employees for all compensable work performed throughout the workday, including daily rest breaks and/or rest periods of short duration each workday. For example, during Plaintiff's employment with Defendant and on March 29, 2022: Plaintiff "clocked in" via Defendant's electronic timekeeping system at 1:44 p.m. for his customary Second Shift at Defendant for the day and immediately began performing compensable work; Plaintiff "clocked out" via Defendant's electronic timekeeping system for a rest break or rest period during the workday at 5:33 p.m. (immediately after performing compensable work), and "clocked back in" from his rest break or rest period at 5:49 p.m. (and immediately began performing compensable work); Plaintiff then "clocked out" via Defendant's electronic timekeeping system again for a second rest break or rest period at 8:52 p.m. (immediately after performing compensable work), and "clocked back in" from his rest break or rest period at 9:12 p.m. (and immediately began performing compensable work); and Plaintiff ultimately "clocked out" for the workday via Defendant's electronic timekeeping system immediately after performing compensable work at 12:03 a.m. In all, Plaintiff performed a total of approximately ten (10) hours and nineteen (19) minutes of compensable work at Defendant on March 29, 2022, but Defendant compensated Plaintiff for a total of only approximately ten (10) hours and eight (8) minutes of work – effectively shaving otherwise compensable work time from Plaintiff's and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees each workday and each workweek in a similar fashion as described above, to the detriment of said employees and to the benefit of Defendant.

56. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant did not compensate Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees for all daily rest breaks and rest periods of short duration as recorded, reflected, and represented via its electronic timekeeping system.

57. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant failed to compensate Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees for all daily rest breaks and rest periods of short duration, in violation of the FLSA and WWPCCL.

58. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant's policies in practice failed to compensate Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees at the correct and lawful overtime rate of pay for all hours worked and work performed each workweek in excess of forty (40) hours.

59. During the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant did not properly and lawfully compensate Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees for all hours actually worked and/or work performed each workday and each workweek, including but not limited to at an overtime rate of pay.

60. During the three (3) year period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1) and during workweeks when no overtime was due, if any, Defendant suffered or permitted Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees to work without being paid appropriate and lawful compensation for all hours worked and/or work performed each workday and each workweek, at their regular hourly rate(s) of pay.

61. Defendant was or should have been aware that its compensation policies in practice failed to compensate Plaintiff and all other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees in the same or

similar fashion for all hours worked and/or work performed each workday and each workweek, including but not limited to at an overtime rate of pay.

**COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS UNDER THE FLSA**

62. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated employees as authorized under the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). The similarly situated employees include:

All hourly-paid, non-exempt employees employed by Defendant within the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1) who have not been compensated for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours in a workweek at the proper, correct, and/or lawful overtime rate of pay.

63. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective primarily performed non-exempt job duties each workweek and, thus, were legally entitled to overtime pay for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) in a workweek.

64. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective were compensated on an hourly basis (and not on a salary basis) each workweek and, thus, were legally entitled to overtime pay for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) in a workweek.

65. During the three (3) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant, as a matter of policy and practice, failed to compensate the FLSA Collective with overtime premium pay at the proper and correct overtime rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty (40) hours each workweek by failing to compensate the FLSA Collective for: (1) daily rest periods of short duration, in violation of the FLSA; and (2) daily rest periods of short duration, in violation of the WWPC, which resulted in Defendant's failure to compensate the FLSA Collective with overtime pay for hours worked in excess of forty (40) in a workweek, in violation of the FLSA – effectively shaving otherwise compensable work time from said

employees each workday and each workweek, to the detriment of said employees and to the benefit of Defendant.

66. The First and Second Claims for Relief are brought under and maintained as opt-in Collective Actions pursuant to § 216(b) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. 216(b), by Plaintiff on behalf of the FLSA Collective.

67. The FLSA Collective claims may be pursued by those who affirmatively opt in to this case, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

68. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective are and have been similarly situated, have and have had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and are and have been subject to Defendant's decisions, policies, plans and programs, practices, procedures, protocols, routines, and rules willfully failing and refusing to compensate them for each hour worked including overtime compensation. The claims of Plaintiff as stated herein are the same as those of the FLSA Collective.

69. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective seek relief on a collective basis challenging, among other FLSA violations, Defendant's practice of failing to properly and lawfully compensate employees for all work performed and/or hours worked at the correct and lawful overtime rate of pay each workweek, in violation of the FLSA.

70. Defendant was or should have been aware that its unlawful practices failed to compensate and deprived Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective of the appropriate and lawful overtime wages and compensation due and owing to them, in violation of the FLSA.

71. The FLSA Collective is readily ascertainable. For purpose of notice and other purposes related to this action, the names, phone numbers, and addresses are readily available from Defendant. Notice can be provided to the FLSA Collective via first class mail to the last address

known by Defendant and through posting at Defendant's facilities in areas where postings are normally made.

72. Defendant's conduct, as set forth in this Complaint, was willful and in bad faith, and has caused significant damages to Plaintiff and the putative FLSA Collective.

### **RULE 23 CLASS ALLEGATIONS – WISCONSIN**

73. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all other similarly-situated employees pursuant to the WWPCl, under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23. The similarly situated employees include:

All current and former hourly-paid, non-exempt employees employed by Defendant in the State of Wisconsin within the two (2) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1) and through the date of final judgment who have not been compensated for all hours worked each workweek – either at an overtime rate of pay or at a regular rate of pay.

74. During the two (2) years immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint (ECF No. 1), Defendant, as a matter of policy and practice, failed to compensate the WWPCl Class with regular pay or regular wages and overtime pay for each hour worked in excess of forty (40) hours each workweek by failing to compensate the WWPCl Class for daily rest periods of short duration, in violation of the WWPCl – effectively shaving otherwise compensable work time from said employees each workday and each workweek, to the detriment of said employees and to the benefit of Defendant.

75. The members of the Wisconsin Class are readily ascertainable. The number and identity of the members of the Wisconsin Class are determinable from the records of Defendant. The job titles, length of employment, and the rates of pay for each member of the Wisconsin Class are also determinable from Defendant's records. For purposes of notice and other purposes related

to this action, their names and addresses are readily available from Defendant. Notice can be provided by means permissible under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.

76. The proposed Wisconsin Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, and more importantly the disposition of their claims as a class will benefit the parties and the Court. Although the precise number of such persons is unknown, upon information and belief, there are over one hundred (100) members of the Wisconsin Class.

77. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those claims which could be alleged by any member of the Wisconsin Class, and the relief sought is typical of the relief which would be sought by each member of the Wisconsin Class in separate actions. All of the members of the Wisconsin Class were subject to the same corporate practices of Defendant, as alleged herein. Defendant's corporate-wide policies and practices affected all members of the Wisconsin Class similarly, and Defendant benefited from the same type of unfair and/or wrongful acts as to each member of the Wisconsin Class. Plaintiff and other members of the Wisconsin Class sustained similar losses, injuries and damages arising from the same unlawful policies and practices and procedures.

78. Plaintiff is able to fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Wisconsin Class and has no interests antagonistic to the Wisconsin Class. Plaintiff is represented by counsel who are experienced and competent in both collective/class action litigation and employment litigation and have previously represented plaintiffs in wage and hour cases.

79. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy – particularly in the context of wage and hour litigation where individual class members lack the financial resources to vigorously prosecute a lawsuit against corporate defendants. Class action treatment will permit a number of similarly-situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the

unnecessary duplication of efforts and expense that numerous individual actions engender. Because the losses, injuries and damages suffered by each of the individual Wisconsin Class members are small in the sense pertinent to a class action analysis, the expenses and burden of individual litigation would make it extremely difficult or impossible for the individual members of the Wisconsin Class to redress the wrongs done to them.

80. Important public interests will be served by addressing the matter as a class action. The adjudication of individual litigation claims would result in a great expenditure of Court and public resources; however, treating the claims as a class action would result in a significant saving of these costs. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Wisconsin Class would create a risk of inconsistent and/or varying adjudications with respect to the individual members of the Wisconsin Class, establishing incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant and resulting in the impairment of class members' rights and the disposition of their interests through actions to which they were not parties. The issues in this action can be decided by means of common, class-wide proof. In addition, if appropriate, the Court can, and is empowered to, fashion methods to efficiently manage this action as a class action.

81. Defendant has violated the WWPCCL regarding payment of regular wages and overtime wages. Current employees are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are fearful of bringing claims because doing so can harm their employment, future employment, and future efforts to secure employment. Class actions provide class members who are not named in the Complaint a degree of anonymity which allows for the vindication of their rights while eliminating or reducing these risks.

82. There are questions of fact and law common to the Wisconsin Class that predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. The questions of law and fact



common to the Wisconsin Class arising from Defendant's actions include, without limitation, the following: (1) Whether the work performed by Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class is compensable under federal law and/or Wisconsin law; (2) Whether Defendant engaged in a pattern or practice of forcing, coercing, deceiving and/or permitting Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class to perform work for Defendant's benefit without being properly compensated; (3) Whether Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class for all work Defendant suffered or permitted them to perform each work day and each workweek; and (4) The nature and extent of class-wide injury and the measure of damages for the injury.

83. The questions set forth above predominate over any questions affecting only individual persons, and a class action is superior with respect to considerations of consistency, economy, efficiency, fairness and equity, to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the state law claims.

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**Violations of the FLSA – Unpaid Overtime Wages (Rest Periods of Short Duration)**  
**(Plaintiff on behalf of himself and the FLSA Collective)**

84. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the FLSA Collective, reasserts and incorporates by reference all paragraphs set forth above as if restated herein.

85. At all times material herein, Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective have been entitled to the rights, protections, and benefits provided under the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*

86. At all times material herein, Defendant was an employer of Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective as provided under the FLSA.

87. At all times material herein, Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective were employees of Defendant as provided under the FLSA.

88. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective are victims of uniform compensation policy and practice in violation of the FLSA.

89. Defendant was (and is) subject to the overtime pay requirements of the FLSA because Defendant is an enterprise engaged in commerce and/or its employees are engaged in commerce, as defined in FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(b).

90. The FLSA regulates, among other things, the payment of an overtime premium by employers whose employees are engaged in commerce, or engaged in the production of goods for commerce, or employed in an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce. 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1).

91. Defendant violated the FLSA by failing to account for and compensate Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective for overtime premium pay at the proper and correct overtime rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty (40) hours each workweek by failing to compensate the FLSA Collective for daily rest periods of short duration, in violation of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 207, and 29 CFR § 785.18, effectively shaving otherwise compensable work time from the FLSA Collective each workday and each workweek, to the detriment of the FLSA Collective and to the benefit of Defendant.

92. Defendant's failure to properly compensate Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective was willfully perpetrated. Defendant also has not acted in good faith and with reasonable grounds to believe its actions and omissions were not a violation of the FLSA, and as a result thereof, Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective are entitled to recover an award of liquidated damages in an amount equal to the amount of unpaid overtime premium pay described above pursuant to Section 216(b) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). Alternatively, should the Court find that Defendant acted in good faith

or with reasonable grounds in failing to pay overtime premium pay wages, Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective are entitled to an award of pre-judgment interest at the applicable legal rate.

93. As a result of the aforesaid willful violations of the FLSA's provisions, overtime compensation has been unlawfully withheld by Defendant from Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective for which Defendant is liable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

94. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective are entitled to damages equal to the mandated overtime premium pay within the three (3) years preceding the date of filing of the Complaint, (ECF No. 1), plus periods of equitable tolling because Defendant acted willfully and knew or showed reckless disregard of whether its conduct was prohibited by the FLSA.

95. Pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), successful plaintiffs are entitled to reimbursement of the costs and attorneys' fees expended in successfully prosecuting an action for unpaid wages and overtime wages.

**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**Violations of the WWPC, Resulting in Violations of the FLSA – Unpaid Overtime Wages**  
**(Rest Periods of Short Duration)**  
**(Plaintiff on behalf of himself and the FLSA Collective)**

96. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the FLSA Collective, reasserts and incorporates by reference all paragraphs set forth above as if restated herein.

97. At all times material herein, Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective have been entitled to the rights, protections, and benefits provided under the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*

98. At all times material herein, Defendant was an employer of Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective as provided under the FLSA.

99. At all times material herein, Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective were employees of Defendant as provided under the FLSA.

100. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective are victims of uniform compensation policy and practice in violation of the FLSA.

101. Defendant was (and is) subject to the overtime pay requirements of the FLSA because Defendant is an enterprise engaged in commerce and/or its employees are engaged in commerce, as defined in FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(b).

102. The FLSA regulates, among other things, the payment of an overtime premium by employers whose employees are engaged in commerce, or engaged in the production of goods for commerce, or employed in an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce. 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1).

103. Defendant violated the FLSA by failing to account for and compensate Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective for overtime premium pay at the proper and correct overtime rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty (40) hours each workweek by failing to compensate the FLSA Collective for daily rest periods of short duration, in accordance with Wis. Admin. Code § DWD 272.12(2)(c)1, in violation of the WWPCCL, Wis. Stat. §§ 103.01 *et seq.*, 104.01 *et seq.*, 109.01 *et seq.*, which resulted in Defendant's failure to compensate the FLSA Collective with overtime pay for hours worked in excess of forty (40) in a workweek, in violation of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 207, by effectively shaving otherwise compensable work time from the FLSA Collective each workday and each workweek, to the detriment of the FLSA Collective and to the benefit of Defendant.

104. Defendant's failure to properly compensate Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective was willfully perpetrated. Defendant also has not acted in good faith and with reasonable grounds to believe its actions and omissions were not a violation of the FLSA, and as a result thereof, Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective are entitled to recover an award of liquidated damages in an amount equal

to the amount of unpaid overtime premium pay described above pursuant to Section 216(b) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). Alternatively, should the Court find that Defendant acted in good faith or with reasonable grounds in failing to pay overtime premium pay wages, Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective are entitled to an award of pre-judgment interest at the applicable legal rate.

105. As a result of the aforesaid willful violations of the FLSA's provisions, overtime compensation has been unlawfully withheld by Defendant from Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective for which Defendant is liable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

106. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective are entitled to damages equal to the mandated overtime premium pay within the three (3) years preceding the date of filing of the Complaint, (ECF No. 1), plus periods of equitable tolling because Defendant acted willfully and knew or showed reckless disregard of whether its conduct was prohibited by the FLSA.

107. Pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), successful plaintiffs are entitled to reimbursement of the costs and attorneys' fees expended in successfully prosecuting an action for unpaid wages and overtime wages.

**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**Violations of the WWPCL – Unpaid Overtime Wages (Rest Periods of Short Duration)**  
**(Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Wisconsin Class)**

108. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Wisconsin Class, reasserts and incorporates all previous paragraphs as if they were set forth herein.

109. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class were employees of Defendant within the meaning of Wis. Stat. §§ 109.01(1r), 103.001(5), and 104.01(2)(a).

110. At all relevant times, Defendant was an employer of Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class within the meaning of Wis. Stat. §§ 109.01(2), 103.001(6), and 104.01(3)(a), and Wis. Admin. Code § DWD 272.01(5).

111. At all relevant times, Defendant employed, and continue to employ, Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class within the meaning of Wis. Stat. §§ 109.01 *et seq.*, 103.01 *et seq.*, 104.01 *et seq.*, and Wis. Admin. Code § DWD 272.01.

112. Throughout the Wisconsin Class Period, Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class regularly performed activities that were an integral and indispensable part of their principal activities without receiving compensation for these activities.

113. At all relevant times, Defendant had common policies, programs, practices, procedures, protocols, routines, and rules of willfully failing to properly pay Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class overtime compensation.

114. Defendant willfully failed to pay Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class overtime premium compensation for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours a workweek in violation of Wisconsin Wage Payment Laws by failing to compensate Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class for daily rest periods of short duration, in accordance with Wis. Admin. Code § DWD 272.12(2)(c)1, which resulted in overtime violations of the WWPCL, Wis. Stat. §§ 103.01 *et seq.*, 104.01 *et seq.*, 109.01 *et seq.*, and effectively shaved otherwise compensable work time from the WWPCL Class each workday and each workweek, to the detriment of the WWPCL Class and to the benefit of Defendant.

115. As set forth above, Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class members have sustained losses in their compensation as a proximate result of Defendant's violations. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class seek damages in the amount of their respective unpaid compensation, injunctive relief requiring Defendant to cease and desist from its violations of the Wisconsin laws described herein and to comply with them, and such other legal and equitable relief as the Court

deems just and proper. Under Wis. Stat. § 109.11, Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class may be entitled to liquidated damages equal and up to fifty percent (50%) of the unpaid wages.

116. Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class seek recovery of attorneys' fees and the costs of this action to be paid by Defendant pursuant to the WWPCL.

**FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**Violations of the WWPCL – Unpaid Regular Wages/Failure to Pay an Agreed-Upon Wage**  
**(Rest Periods of Short Duration)**  
**(Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Wisconsin Class)**

117. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Wisconsin Class, reasserts and incorporates all previous paragraphs as if they were set forth herein.

118. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class were employees of Defendant within the meaning of Wis. Stat. §§ 109.01(1r), 103.001(5), and 104.01(2)(a).

119. At all relevant times, Defendant was an employer of Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class within the meaning of Wis. Stat. §§ 109.01(2), 103.001(6), and 104.01(3)(a), and Wis. Admin. Code § DWD 272.01(5).

120. At all relevant times, Defendant employed, and continues to employ, Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class within the meaning of Wis. Stat. §§ 109.01 *et seq.*, 103.01 *et seq.*, 104.01 *et seq.*, and Wis. Admin. Code § DWD 272.01.

121. Throughout the Wisconsin Class Period, Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class regularly performed activities that were an integral and indispensable part of their principal activities without receiving compensation for these activities.

122. At all relevant times, Defendant had common policies, programs, practices, procedures, protocols, routines, and rules of willfully failing to properly pay Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class regular wages and overtime compensation.

123. Throughout the Wisconsin Class Period, the Wisconsin Class was entitled to payments from Defendant at their agreed upon wage, as defined in Wis. Stat. § 109.01(3), for each hour worked, pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 109.03.

124. Throughout the Wisconsin Class Period, Defendant did not compensate the Wisconsin Class for each and every hour worked, in accordance with Wis. Admin. Code § DWD 272.

125. Defendant willfully failed to pay Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class regular wages, or compensation at their regular rate of pay, for all hours worked that did not exceed forty (40) in a workweek, in violation of Wisconsin Wage Payment Laws, by failing to compensate Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class for daily rest periods of short duration, in accordance with Wis. Admin. Code § DWD 272.12(2)(c)1, which resulted in violations of the WWPCL, Wis. Stat. §§ 103.01 *et seq.*, 104.01 *et seq.*, 109.01 *et seq.*, effectively shaving otherwise compensable work time from the WWPCL Class each workday and each workweek, to the detriment of the WWPCL Class and to the benefit of Defendant.

126. As set forth above, Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class members have sustained losses in their compensation as a proximate result of Defendant's violations. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class seek damages in the amount of their respective unpaid compensation, injunctive relief requiring Defendant to cease and desist from its violations of the Wisconsin laws described herein and to comply with them, and such other legal and equitable relief as the Court deems just and proper. Under Wis. Stat. § 109.11, Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class may be entitled to liquidated damages equal and up to fifty percent (50%) of the unpaid wages.

127. Plaintiff and the Wisconsin Class seek recovery of attorneys' fees and the costs of this action to be paid by Defendant pursuant to the WWPCL.



**WHEREFORE**, it is respectfully prayed that this Court grant the following relief:

- a) At the earliest possible time, issue an Order allowing Notice, or issue such Court supervised Notice, to all similarly-situated current and former hourly-paid, non-exempt employees who worked at and/or were employed by Defendant informing them of this action and their rights to participate in this action. Such Notice shall inform all similarly-situated current and qualified former employees of the pendency of this action, the nature of this action, and of their right to “opt in” to this action. Additionally, such notice will include a statement informing the similarly-situated current and qualified former employees that it is illegal for Defendant to take any actions in retaliation of their consent to join this action;
- b) At the earliest possible time, issue an Order certifying this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23;
- c) At the earliest possible time, issue an Order appointing Walcheske & Luzi, LLC as class counsel pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23;
- d) Issue an Order, pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2202, declaring Defendant’s actions as described in the Complaint as unlawful and in violation of the FLSA and Wisconsin Law and applicable regulations and as willful as defined in the FLSA and Wisconsin Law;
- e) Issue an Order directing and requiring Defendant to pay Plaintiff and all other similarly-situated hourly-paid, non-exempt employees damages in the form of reimbursement for unpaid overtime wages and/or regular wages for all time spent performing compensable work for which they were not paid pursuant to the rate provided by the FLSA and WWPCCL;
- f) Issue an Order directing and requiring Defendant to pay Plaintiff and all other similarly-situated hourly-paid, non-exempt employees liquidated damages pursuant to the FLSA and WWPCCL in an amount equal to, and in addition to the amount of wages and overtime wages owed to them;
- g) Issue an Order directing Defendant to reimburse Plaintiff and all other similarly-situated hourly-paid, non-exempt employees for the costs and attorneys’ fees expended in the course of litigating this action, pre-judgment and post-judgment interest; and
- h) Provide Plaintiff and all other similarly-situated hourly-paid, non-exempt employees with other relief that the Court deems just and equitable.

**PLAINTIFF DEMANDS A JURY AS TO ALL TRIABLE ISSUES**

Dated this 23rd day of June, 2022

WALCHESKE & LUZI, LLC  
Counsel for Plaintiff

s/ **Scott S. Luzi**

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